REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,148.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander B. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Jan. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave Colombo	25
,, Ratnagherry 17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla 17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar 18		Feb.
,, Mangalore 19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore 20	,, Coconada	3
,, Tellicherry 20	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut 21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore 21	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Cochin 22	,, False Point	6
,, Allepey 23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin 24		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

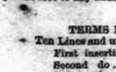
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January 1872, at noon.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY 8	Leave BUSSORAH	26
,, Kurrachee 12	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur 13	,, Bushire	27
,, Muscat 15		Feb.
,, Bunder Abbas 17	,, Linga	1
,, Linga 19	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bushire 21	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao 23	,, Guadur	6
Arrive BUSSORAH 24	,, Kurrachee	9
	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



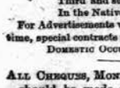
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST LINE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay, Thurs., Jan. 11	Arrive Porebunder, Sun. Jan. 14
Arrive Diu, Friday,, 12	,, Dwarka, Monday, ,, 15
,, Verawul ,, 12	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,, 15
,, Mangarole, Satr. ,, 13	,, Muncharlee, Tues. ,, 16

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1872, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 18th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship Sr. OLAF, Captain Hills, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	23	9-10	
Alexandria	39	24	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship SAM MENDEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdoch will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SCOTT & WILLCOX,

Agents for Captain Murdoch, Ship Sam Mendel.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Thomson's E ed-teamer "RAJAH," 8 horse power nominal, imported in 1870. This Engine has been successfully worked in different Coffee Districts of Ceylon for a year and a half past, but cost of fuel and the defective state of the Roads and Bridges have hinde ed its establishing itself as a means of transport.

Further information will be given and offers received by

Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co., Colombo,

Or by GADDUM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,999 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hanson, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class	Rs. 500	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Do. 2nd Class	350	
To Suez, 1st Class	350	
Do. 2nd Class	225	

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LIVERPOOL.

(To sail on or about the 6th of January.)

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEMESIS, First-class, 2,717 tons Register, 550 Horse Power, A. Stuart, Commander (late belonging to the P. & O. Company), offers an excellent opportunity for intending Passengers, having large and airy Cabins.

The Rates for Passage (exclusive of Wines) are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
,, Suez	£ 30

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE and the MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 220 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. Has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£ 30
,, Liverpool	£ 50
2nd Class ,,	£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Vejnuwell	Vingorla
Ratnaghery	Goa (Panjim)
Joytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Kalbadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 12th January 1872.

THE fine Iron Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

28th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. MILBANKE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. St. OLAF are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Menesse and Company.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., at Bandora Hill.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, the handsome Household Furniture of the late J. D. Freeman, Esq., comprising Glassware, Crockery, Silver and Plated-ware, Cutlery, Piano, Drawing, Dressing and Bed-room Furniture, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

One powerful Grey Horse.

One Shigrau.

The property will be on view, two days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1872.

Bennett and Company,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

45 Dozen Pale Dry Sherry

12 Dozen Pots of choice Plants.

By order of Cassum Moosa, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thacker Tooja, Frames :—

3 Cases and 11 Pieces Galvanized Iron Sheets

1 Iron Mill

8 Cases Machinery, Iron Rails and Sundries

3 Pieces part of a Machinery

4 Bundles Iron Rails.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder, a large Lot of lost Luggage, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 721, in the Sub-district of Bhoolehwur, formerly in the occupation of Homonjee Jehangeer and others, and now of the said Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lane, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 120, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement 248 s uare yards and 4-9ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street Wadia Lane, on the south by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Pumps, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Casks, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., at Oomrawutteo.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Ruttonshaw Megjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

Also a well-built House, situate in Soucar Street, the property of the late Runchordass Megjee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract a Bay Gelding with black points, over 14-2, age 6 off, has been used by an Artillery Officer for 2 years, and been thoroughly broken in as a Charger, carries a Lady well, and is believed to be perfectly sound. Now standing at Scott's Stable, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,

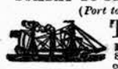
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

"WILSON LINE."

To follow the S.S. WALAMO,

BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.

(Port to be hereafter declared.)



THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class.....£50 | Second Class.....£30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE S.S. PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, on MONDAY next, the 8th, at 4 P.M., instead of SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL GIVE THEIR FIFTH PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1872,

When they will produce, for the Second Time, their Sensational Play of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, Unreserved	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1-8
		Pit	,, Re. 1.

Tickets to be had of the *Dafter Ashkara Press*, Fort ; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M. ; Performance to commence at 8-30 P.M.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—Communication is OPEN to CHINA and JAPAN by the GREAT NORTHERN EXTENSION COMPANY'S LINE. Rate from BOMBAY to NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI and HONGKONG is for 20 words, 60 Rupees 4 Annas. No charge for Postage on Messages to other places in China and Japan. The words "via Amoor" to be used to indicate Route.

By Order,

ROBERT BOTELER,

Assistant Superintendent in charge Government Telegraph Office.

Bombay, 5th January 1872.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs.20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;

CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;

WINES ; LIQUORS ;

Soda and other Aërated Waters,

And

Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plat d with Gold, £5 5s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.

Jams in tins and jars.

Orange Marmalade.

Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.

Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.

Mustard, Vinegar.

Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.

Kippered Salmon, and Herring.

Herrings in Sardine.

Pickled Salmon.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

Blackwall Whitebait.

Fresh and Findon Haddocks.

Pure Salad Oil.

Soups in Pints and Quart Tins.

Preserved Meats in tins.

Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables

Preserved Hams and Cheese.

Preserved Bacon.

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.

Bologna Sausages.

Yorkshire Game Pâtes.

Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.

Tongues, Game, Poultry.

Plum Puddings.

Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA, BULL & Co., BOMBAY, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is Branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

POSITIVELY THE LAST "GOOD BYE" BUT ONE.

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1872.

Mr. S. Herberte,
Mrs. H. Goulstone,
Mr. V. Semeladis,
AND
Madame Carson

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND SOLOS.

DAVE CARSON,

AS

OTHELLO.

DAVE CARSON

IN

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

DAVE CARSON

IN HIS

POPULAR IMITATIONS OF CELEBRATED ACTORS,

SHOWING THE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF

ENGLISH, GERMAN, & AMERICAN ARTISTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

☞ SEE PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery ...Rs.	1 0 0
Stalls ... ,,	2 0 0	Pit ... ,,	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 3 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15th JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the execution, by Contract, of the ANNUAL REPAIRS to MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, such as Markets, 8 angler Houses, Public Necessaries, Cattle Ponds, Police Chowkies, Sluices, &c., &c., for the year 1872.

Persons intending to tender are requested to call at the Office of the Undersigned, where printed forms of Tender and Schedules can be had on payment of One Rupee, and where also Specification, &c., can be seen and other Information obtained.

Tenders should be forwarded to T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 10th January 1872, with the following endorsement on the covers :—"Tenders for Annual Repairs."

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Actg. Munpl. Commr. for the City of Bombay,

R. G. WALTON, C.E.,

Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 26th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 19th JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contract, as specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Samples, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bom'ay, 1st January 1872.

BOMBAY.

NEW FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE GENERAL SEA AND LAND TRANSPORT AGENCY.

THIS AGENCY begins operations from to-day, and is prepared to forward parcels and packages to all parts of the world.

AGENTS.

D. P. Batha & Co., 11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Richard Passmore & Co., 3 Newman's Court, Cornhill, London.

Passengers' Luggage shipped, Passages engaged, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

The terms are moderate. Prompt despatch given to goods and parcels, and every care taken that they are forwarded by the most expeditious routes towards destination.

All particulars given on application.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,

General Merchants and Agents,

11, Oak Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 1st January 1872.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMRAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Report from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality on the Bolsore Water Supply project.

2. Application of the Comptroller for leave of absence on sick certificate.

3. Correspondence regarding the expediency or otherwise of continuing the Leases of houses for the use of the Police and Health Department made for more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.

4. Correspondence regarding the legalities of certain Contracts in the Engineer's Department made for more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.

5. Report from the Health Officer, submitting forms of schedules to be used in the coming Census.

6. Application for the sanction of the Bench to the sale of certain land in old Rampart Row, &c., and of the right to build arcades over certain footpaths.

7. Application of the Commissioner for general sanction to the sale of street frontages for the purpose of setting houses forward.

8. Correspondence regarding the retrenchment of Dr. Howlett's pay while on leave of absence.

9. Mr. T. C. Hope will ask for sanction to the payment of Rs. 11,609-10-10, the amount expended during the past year in excess of the grant towards the expense of working the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay.

10. Application of the Commissioner for sanction to a lease intended by the late Commissioner to be entered into with Government for 411 acres of land at Baudora to be used as a grazing ground.

11. Appointment of a Committee of Claims or authorisation of the Commissioner to dispose of such as may be unprovided for in the Budgets of past years.

12. Expediency or otherwise of appointing a Committee of the Justices to scrutinize the Weekly Accounts of the Commissioner.

13. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the subject of the nuisance caused by the Sonapore Drain.

14. Government Resolution, No. 1,493 of 1871, dated 12th December last, on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba.

15. Report of the Visiting Justices for the year 1871.

16. Appointment of Visiting Justices for the year 1872.

17. Nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BIBL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
20,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	128½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,350
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
31,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	98
10,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£23	21 5 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	123
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19 5 7	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	7,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
5,000	1,250			Freen Land & Fire Co. Ld.	127
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	375

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	915
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	32½do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...	...	Canwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co.	3,100
100	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,800
200	2,000	1,500	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,115
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	150 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,040
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	595
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press.	2,350
1,250	2,000	all	Nil.	Tanoovelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 31st December 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,05,330	14	8
Merchandize	3,12,044	9	9
Electric Telegraph	998	8	0
Earth Trains	2,973	8	0
Total Rs.	4,19,347	8	5
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles ..... Total Rs	3,96,087	0	6
Increase	23,260	7	11

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 2d.
	Myrabolms & Cake bulk	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£8 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Jan. 3.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Annie	Baker	Rangoon.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Italin	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Prince Regent, Clague, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Norah Greame, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2 Burmah (s) ..... Sharp ..... London, Nov. 11.
Chohula ..... Cox ..... San Francisco, Oct. 11

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1 Surat (s) ..... Baker ..... Suez.
2 Saint Anne ..... Coconada.
Bordeaux ..... Champion By.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 2 Surat (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Abbotsford, s, 2 cases hardware, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf, s, 6 cases cochineal, G. Amesey; 10 cases champagne, 8 cases sherry, 1 case port, and 1 case brandy, Geo W. Wheatley and Co.
Nebraska, s, 1,185 plates spelter, T. Veerjee.
Medea, 25 cases claret, Payne and Co.
British Monarch, 20 cases champagne, Payne and Co.
Roodee, 19 cases champagne, Payne and Co.
Conflict, 20 cases champagne, Payne and Co.
Anazi, 26 cases sherry, Payne and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 5 cases medicine, K. Lalbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 41 bales cotton, O. Heerjee; 81 bales cotton, S. C. Tamjee.
Mahableshwur, 135 bales cotton, M. Ruttonsee; 112 bales cotton, C. Lalljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Vuria; 160 cwts horns, R. Mahomed.
The Foundling, 200 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 72 bales cotton, C. Lalbhai.
Nemesis, 5, 35 bales wool, M. Khetsey; 5 bales cotton, R. Vussonjee; 52 bales cotton, M. Veerchund; 58 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.; 17 cases mother o' pearl shells, and 27 cases gum, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 52 bales cotton, L. Khakey 138 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee and Co.; 25 bales wool, P. Megjee; 44 bales cotton, H. A. Ezaack; 33 bales cotton, C. Nensey; 201 bales cotton, F. Ardeer; 27 bales cotton, C. Baldeo; 50 bales wool, D. Goverdhunjee; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee.
Nebraska, s, 9 bales coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 73 bales cotton, V. Poonsee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 50 bags mustard seed, M. Sewjee; 17 bales wool and 51 bales cotton, C. Furdoojee; 41 bales wool, J. Sawoo and Co.; 56 cases oilcannes, M. Jewraz.
Golconda, 50 bales wool, C. Megjee; 75 bales cotton, B. Geerdhur Mongolia, s, 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 60 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 250 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.
St. Olaf, s, 570 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Norah Greame, 1,0[illegible] cwts bones, E. Bates and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 102 packages coffee, H. A. Essack; 105 bundles coffee, L. Khakey; 50 bundles coffee, H. A. Sedick; 1,000 bundles gall, S. Mooljee.
Golconda, s, 37 cases gum, D. G. Hoson and Co. 174 pieces and 1 bundle E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 18 bundles E.teeth, S. Futtaybhoy; 3 cases cardamons, D. Soomderjee; 3 bundles E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy; 9 bundles 39 pieces E. teeth, H. Vullybhoy.
Mongolia, s, 40 bales skins, C. Esmail and Co.; 50 bales hides and skins, C. M. F. M. Lubay and Co.; 5 cases sh llac, Charles Herring.

FOR ODESSA.

Apis, s, 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia, s, 5[illegible] bales cotton, G. Sirg and Co.
Apis, s, 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis, s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Golconda, s, 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Golconda, s, 29 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Apis, s, 12 bags coffee, E. Salloon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Hickman, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Makellar, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.
Maclachlan, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Ross, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poorundhur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Thacker, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal General List, to join, to Umballa.
Whitmyates, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Peshawur.
Jenkins, Captain, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
Hyland, Captain 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Birleau, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Allahabad.
Woolcombe, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Capt by brevet, from the dates specified against their names, subject to HeM's approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lts Henry Harrison Gordon Hands, 20th Dec 1871; James Graham Robert Douglas Macneill, 22nd Dec 1871; Henry Andrew Allan Prior, 29th Dec 1871.

The following extract from General Orders by the Resident at Hyderabad, is published:—

Hyderabad Residency, the 19th December 1871.

The services of Asst Surg H Hyde, of the Mad Medl Estab, Offg in medical charge of the 6th Infy Hydrabad Contingent, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George.

The services of Asst Surg Hyde are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAI JAIJEE—January 3rd, at Mazagon Castle, Bai Jaijee, the daughter of Sir J. Jejeebhoy and wife of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Nowrojee, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAINBRIDGE—December 31st, at Midnapore, the wife of A. T. Bainbridge, Esq., of a son.
FITZGIBBON—December 24th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. A. Fitzgibbon, V.C., of a son.
MAIR—December 29th, at Barnagore, the wife of William Mair, of a daughter.
MEARS—December 31st, at Sutliabad, Jumalpore, the wife of Allen Mears, Esq., of a daughter.
TRESIDDER—December 31st, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J. N. Tresidder, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RULLALT—THOMPSON—January 2nd, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cheroor, by the Rev. W. S. Percy, A.M., John C. Mullaly, Solicitor and Notary, to Sabina, widow of the late Mr. James Thompson.

DEATHS.

CHATELIER—December 26th, at Coimbatore, Mr. Aden Basil Chatelier, First Class Inspector, Madras Police, Suttimangalam, aged 40 years.
TYSON—January 1st, at Calcutta, for many years Superintending Engineer, India General Steam Navigation Company, aged 50 years.
WOODWARD—December 31st, at Calcutta, Cecilia Ellen, the beloved wife of J. Y. Woodward, aged 25.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	,,	24	0 0
Three Months	,,	14	0 0
One Month	,,	5	0 0
One Week	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

WE have hardly had time to become reconciled to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's suggestion that the liberties of the Bar in India ought to be abridged, when the *Englishman* gives us the startling intelligence that the Supreme Council is just now occupied with the question whether or not the institution of trial by jury should be abolished in this country. First, the Bar; then, the Jury; we suppose the turn of the Press will come next, or at least of such newspapers as are not content simply to echo the official belief regarding all matters of public interest. Without the protection of trial by Jury, no independent newspaper could live for six months in India, and we are surprised that a contemporary of the *Englishman's* high standing should have been misled into speaking of this guarantee of our freedom as if it were a thing of doubtful value. It is easy to sneer at the British Constitution, and to indulge in lofty but vague reflections on the folly of supposing that what suits Englishmen will suit people all over the world. This sort of talk is but the common cant of the day, and it goes a very little way towards persuading us that we should do well to let the lives and fortunes of our countrymen in the interior be placed at the mercy of any young official who, on the strength of having once succeeded in a competitive examination, fancies he has a divine right to govern his fellow-creatures by no law except that of his absolute will and pleasure. The object of trial by jury is to prevent a powerful Government from oppressing its subjects through the agency of its own paid servants charged with the administration of justice in the Courts of Law; and, if Englishmen were fortunate enough to discover this mode of preventing the abuse of power, there is nothing in the institution to justify the belief that it can flourish nowhere but in the land of its origin. All the world over, men entrusted with absolute power are tempted to abuse it, and the temptation is at least as strong in India, where the line of separation between the governing class and the rest of the people is most clearly and broadly drawn, as in any other country possessing a civilized Government. Why, then, should we assume that the virtue of Anglo-Indian officials is so far above the average standard as to be proof against influences which others find irresistible? We grant that, in England, society has outlived the period in which trial by jury was the most valuable of political institutions. In these days the English Bench consists of Judges who are perfectly independent of the Crown, and who might probably be trusted to decide every political case that could be brought into Court with a complete freedom from prejudice against the prisoner, whoever he might be. Still, even in England it is wise to retain a safeguard of liberty which was proved to be effectual in former troublous times, and on which we might rely hereafter, in any emergency, to check the arbitrary disposition of a courtly Judge.

But in India Judges, if we except those who sit on the Bench of the High Court, are not independent. They are Government servants, whose success in life depends on the good-will of the men at the head of the Administration; and as, except in the Bombay Presidency, they may be transferred at any time from the Judicial to the Political Department, they naturally take a keen and active interest in the politics of the day. Moreover, the caste feeling among the members of the Government service is exceptionally powerful in India, and it is a rare thing to find any official of sufficient independence of mind to disregard the traditions of his order and discuss public questions in a thoroughly impartial spirit. No doubt, those Government servants who are thrown into mixed society at the Presidency towns, and who thus see something of the world beyond the limits of their own districts, learn to be more tolerant and comprehensive in their views; but the pure Mofussil civilian is not the sort of man to be released from subjection to the salutary checks which the English law imposes on capricious and partial Judges. This is a delicate matter to write about, and we are anxious to avoid saying a word to excite class jealousies; but we would ask if it is not well known that very influential Civilians in India hold the strongest possible opinions as to the inexpediency of allowing English colonists to settle in the interior of India? Now, the *Englishman* tells us of "failures of justice" in Bengal, "whenever indigo was cast into the stream of justice;" but is it likely, on the other hand, that the settlers themselves would be fairly dealt with in all cases, if their fate depended on the judgment of passionate political partisans appointed by an unfriendly Government to hold the scales of justice in the tea and indigo districts of Bengal? We own that the whole question is a difficult one; but we have the testimony of Mr. George Campbell himself to the rarity of cases of misconduct among the English settlers; and, if there have been failures of justice because criminals enjoyed the right of appeal to the distant High Court of Calcutta to be tried there by a jury of their countrymen, the remedy must be found in sending on circuit Judges who are above suspicion, not in conferring on District Judges powers against the abuse of which the planters would have no security whatever. The *Englishman* describes trial by jury as "an "offshoot of another civilization, transplanted "into the soil of the East," a description which might be applied with equal justice to another exotic institution, the English Government of India. Our whole position in this country is an anomaly; but it is surely monstrous to contend that, while India is held in subjection by English arms, and governed by English law, non-official Englishmen ought when they settle here to lose the most valued privilege of free citizens.

But our Calcutta contemporary hints that the recent acquittal of Kelly by a Dublin jury points to dangers attending trial by jury against which the Government of India is bound to be on its guard. This is merely a repetition of the cry raised at home that Ireland ought to be put in a state of siege, and the Irish people for ever deprived of all constitutional liberties, because a jury in Dublin found a loophole of escape from returning a verdict of guilty against a man accused of shooting an infamous scoundrel of a police spy, who had betrayed numbers of misguided but sincere patriots to a prison or the hulks. It is by no means the first time in recent Irish history that the Government has been recommended to return to the old system of ruling the country by establishing a reign of terror. But that mode of reconciling Ireland to the union with Great Britain failed long ago, and it is not likely to be tried again by any Government in our time. Nor do we believe that in India men who bear in mind how much has been done towards introducing constitutional government into this country will venture to retrace their steps in order to bring back the good old patriarchal rule which that Government has superseded. It is too late, in fact, to look back. We have given the people education and a free press, and we cannot shrink from the consequences of our own deliberate acts. In all countries the Executive Government must reserve to itself the right of dealing sharply in troublous times with rebels and conspirators; and the Government of India has shown that it possesses this necessary power, and is fully prepared to use it. Why not then leave well alone, and be content with the working of the present law, instead of exciting a mischievous agitation by attempting formally to reverse the policy of which the resolution taken many years ago to grant to the natives the boon of public instruction laid a foundation that cannot be removed?

The Maharajah of Jeypore will, it is believed, visit the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

A MEETING was to be held at the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon, to consider the best form of raising a memorial to the late Archdeacon Pratt.

THE subscription for the families of the two non-commissioned officers who perished by the explosion in the Agra Fort, amounts, we are glad to learn, to a "goodly sum."

ACCORDING to the *Journal de Port Said*, a telegraphic cable is about to be laid by France between Malta and Alexandria, so that she may have a line of her own between Marseilles and Egypt.

THERE are in all fifty-nine native newspapers at present published in the Bombay Presidency. This considerable number of native organs is a good sign, and the Presidency will be the better of so many opinion ventilators running through it.

AT Madras it is considered not improbable that the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot will proceed shortly to Calcutta to take temporarily the place of the Hon. John Strachey, in the Executive Council of the Governor-General, Mr. Strachey being about to go on leave.

THE *Mofussilite*, on the ground that fine speakers command public attention rather than fine writers, advocates the establishment of "debating clubs" in India, so that Anglo-Indians when they go home may be better qualified to act on public opinion than for the most part they now are.

A TELEGRAM which we publish to-day makes us think that the prospects of an early settlement of the Alabama claims are further removed than the late negotiations led most people to expect. The sum estimated to be claimed from England is enormous, being no less than £8,000,000.

A "MONSTER" cake of gold, the result of a fortnight's crushing of the Great Extended Hustler's Tribute Quartz-mining Company, Sandhurst, was exhibited in the window of a jeweller's shop, Melbourne, last month, and attracted considerable attention. It weighed no less than 2,564oz, was worth over £10,000, and was said to be the largest cake ever obtained by any company.

THE weather at Simla between Christmas Day and the end of the year has been lovely in the extreme and most exhilarating and pleasant. A party of travellers by the cart road from Simla started on the 26th, but had not proceeded far when their progress was brought to a stop, a large portion of the road being blocked up by an avalanche of rock and debris having fallen across it. The party was compelled to return to Simla and await the removal of the interruption.

THE Legislative Assembly of New South Wales has refused to confirm the arrangement entered into by the delegates of that colony at the late Conference with regard to the postal services between Australia and the mother country. It is uncertain, says the *Melbourne Argus*, what steps may be taken with regard to this matter, but it is not altogether improbable that Victoria may take upon herself the whole burden of the service *via* Suez, and make her own arrangements with the other colonies. Of course, in such case Melbourne would be made the final port of arrival and departure.

THE Furrah army has returned to Cabul, and has been reviewed by the Ameer, who complimented them on the manner in which they had endured the hardships of their long march. We are also informed of the army having been feasted, but in the next paragraph we come upon the most repulsive intimation that the Ameer desires to collect all the troops on the parade ground at Cabul to witness the execution of three servants of Sirdar Mahomed Aslam Khan, who murdered the Commander-in-Chief some months ago. It is to be hoped that Shere Ali has some good ground for believing these men to have assisted in the murder.

WE have on more than one occasion this season seen the Calcutta public taken to task in the Calcutta papers for the poor support given to the Opera, notwithstanding the admitted talent of the artistes, and even for the unmannerly conduct of those who do attend the performances; and we now notice a new feature of Calcutta society brought forward by a correspondent of the *Englishman*, namely, that Calcutta "people are extremely fond of the Opera—if they can go at their neighbours' expense!" The correspondent we refer to says—"It is too apparent that many families, as well as bachelors, in Calcutta, never pay an entrance-fee. They sponge on the few public-spirited residents, who not only pay, but render themselves liable for extra donations, and dinner casual company, as a rule, expect the gift of a seat at the Opera in addition to a good dinner." What will Calcutta society say to the following judgment on it?—"The fault lies simply in the killing apathy, insouciance, and growing stinginess of our Calcutta society. Nothing moves it. Almost everybody is going home in the ensuing cold weather, and consequently does nothing. Others (members of Council included) consider Simla their head-quarters, do nothing here, and precious little there! The Opera must be put down for a season, just to let people find out what they will lose. No troupe of artistes in the world can sing well to empty benches."

REMEMBERING the doctrine of Islamism that all education to Mussulman children beyond instruction in the Koran is worthless, and knowing the custom that Mussulman women and girls, in the state of ignorance in which they grow up, can never venture out except with a purdah or veil, we notice with satisfaction the establishment of a charitable girls' school among the Khoja community of Bombay. It appears that the late Sajunbhoy Meerally left by his will, for charitable purposes, a sum which now amounts to more than a lac and a quarter; and it has been wisely resolved to disburse the interest accruing on the amount in the maintenance of a dispensary and a girls' school for members of the Khoja community. Sajunbhoy died about twenty years ago, leaving it to the discretion of his widow to use his fortune as she liked. The widow did nothing in her life time, but made it a condition in her will that a portion of her money should be expended in charity. Gangbae, the widow of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy, has now the disposal of the monies in her hands, In defiance of the narrow prejudices against education and enlightenment, which might be supposed likely to cling to a Mussulman woman of her advanced age, she signified her desire that the greater portion of the fortune she inherited should be applied to the establishment of a girls' school and a dispensary. The girls' school was accordingly opened on the 1st instant in Khoja Street in a house purchased by the trustees of the charity; and it is very gratifying to note that fifty Mussulman girls attended it on the first day. We have already reported the proceedings connected with the opening of the school.

THE report to be brought before the Bench of Justices on Wednesday by the Executive Engineer on the Tooloee Water Supply Project is a very elaborate one. Mr. Walton discusses at length the merits of three several plans for increasing the gathering ground for our water supply; and the scheme he proposes, and which has received the approval of Mr. Ormiston, promises considerable advantages to Bombay. Few of our readers, we imagine, need to be informed that the Tooloee Valley lies but a short distance from Vehar, and that it has before this been proposed to make it a feeder for the present lake. By Mr. Walton's scheme a reservoir would be constructed in the Tooloee Valley which would be connected with Vehar Lake by a tunnel; and in this way Tooloee would be utilised both as a feeder of Vehar, and a water-store. The benefit to be gained from this scheme is estimated to be that, not only will the Vehar Lake be completely filled during the monsoon, but an extra supply of 1,451 million gallons of water, capable of giving an average of 4½ gallons per day to each of the inhabitants of Bombay, will be stored in the valley above the present lake, which can be drawn on at any time. The entire estimated cost of the scheme is three lakhs and a-half of rupees, of which about two lakhs are necessary for the tunnelling work. It would be impossible to finish the tunnel and reservoir before the next rainy season, but it is proposed that, should the scheme be approved by the Bench of Justices, the tunnel should be made before June, so as to have Vehar well filled next season, and the reservoir finished during next cold season.

M. ABOUT is greatly agitated by a consideration of the probable consequences of the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel. In the *Soir* he bewails the future ruin of Marseilles, and sheds tears of patriotic rage before the perspective of riches and grandeur which Italy in general, and Brindisi in particular, will acquire by what he calls "*ce trou fatal.*" The *trou*, he tells us, has wounded France to the heart; it is the "poignard stab under the fifth rib" with which the old monopolist of the commerce of the Mediterranean has been struck. And then M. About sees that when the tunnel is run through the Saint Gothard, Italy and Germany will form, as it were, only one country for the operations of intercourse and transit. Before the tearful contemplation of M. About, it appears inevitable that France shall become a kind of large Portugal. Referring to M. About's article in the *Soir*, the Port Said journal makes some sensible remarks, which we translate as follows:—"In our opinion, nothing can depose Marseilles from her throne on the Mediterranean waters. There where she is, the most beautiful and the most imposing of the queens of the sea, she has for herself Algeria, Spain, the Italian coast, and even the Levant. Still without doubt her glory is in the way of decadence as far as the East is concerned, from which up to this time she has drawn the finest flowers of her commercial crown. Marseilles must necessarily lose a great part of that rich commerce. As to M. About, if he wishes to show himself a patriot, he will do better to press upon his Government to be liberal, loyal, and prompt to give facilities for the free and entire use of the Mont Cenis route. The difficulties interposed by France in regard to that route are as unworthy as they are petty. Should those obstructions be continued, another route will be found by Italy, but if, on the contrary, they are abandoned, we shall get into the habit of using the route from Magon to Chambéry, and France shall still continue to be a great highway to the East."

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner of Bombay, took occasion to remark,—though the remarks were not reported,—while summing up the evidence recorded at the inquest held on Wednesday on the body of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, who had committed suicide, that the practice of self-destruction among Parsees was a growing evil, and that he was determined, as far as he could, to deter Parsees from self-destruction. Within the last three or four years a large number of cases of suicide have been brought for investigation before the Coroner, and it appeared that for the most trivial of causes a Parsee is prepared to take his own life. In his own experience, Dr. Hewlett said he had found that if a father scolded his son, or a husband slapped his wife, or a person refused to buy a pair of shoes for his brother, or a man found himself in pecuniary difficulties,—any one of these causes was sufficient to drive a Parsee to desperation and to commit suicide. A man has no right to take away his own life, and in addressing the jury Dr. Hewlett said he considered the act of suicide most cowardly and unholy; and that, in order to check this sinful tendency among Parsees, he would in future, in almost every case, order a *post-mortem* examination of the body to be made, in the hope that the dread of such an operation would act as a deterrent to others similarly inclined. According to the tenets of the Parsee religion, any operation performed on the body of a Zoroastrian is considered as a bar to the holy spirit ascending to heaven. Besides, the horror of such an examination to the surviving relations of a deceased is such that it might act as an additional deterrent. In the case then before the jury, the medical evidence was so satisfactory and clear that no doubt whatever was left as to the cause of death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Putloo, namely, that it was brought on by arsenical poisoning, and consequently Dr. Hewlett did not insist on a *post-mortem* examination of the body; but he begged of the gentlemen of the jury to impress on the minds of their friends and relations the determination that he had come to. Dr. Hewlett has thus rendered a service to the cause of humanity by publicly speaking his mind on a subject to which we direct attention of our Parsee and other readers.

WHEN ashore the class to which belonged the hero of Black-Eyed Susan or Faithless Sally Brown—he who, when he found his love had "taken another Ben whose Christian name was John," said he had "met with many a breeze before, but never such a blow," and was so much afflicted thereupon that he "began to eye his pipe and then to pipe his eye," concluding by trying

> To sing "All's well,"
> But could not though he tried;
> His head was turned and so he chewed
> His pigtail till he died"—

is always treated with indulgence by landsmen, but whether on the strength of the woes of which we have given an indication, or because he is so often exposed to dangers which it is his boast to sing do not exist, we know not. This kindly regard for Jack may account for the doings which we read of in the Calcutta papers. On Wednesday last the sailors of that port received a half-holiday on shore, and they played games, danced dances, and ran races till half-past five o'clock. Lord and Lady Mayo then arrived on the ground and busied themselves in proceedings which soon had a keen interest for the seamen. Prinsep's Ghaut was temporarily enlarged by a number of tents, interiorly decorated with flags and brilliantly lighted with chandeliers, and about 750 sailors sat down to tea. The reporter says it would be difficult to conceive a more interesting sight, and we are so convinced of this that we will not attempt to face the difficulty. There were thirty-one tables, and Jack's wants were administered to by ladies and gentlemen who had supplied the feast. This does the ladies credit, and the gentlemen are not less entitled to commendation. Each sailor at the Viceroy's table was presented with "half a pound of the best tobacco," but we hope the sailors at the other tables were not forgotten with this considerate *bonne bouche*, else it might furnish historians who think Jack is just like other men with a new theme, "the tobacco of discord." All were told to pocket what they couldn't eat—the very height of generosity. Then Christmas carols were sung by a choir, an address on moral, animal, and spiritual courage was given by the Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Acocks gave the men a sermon to their liking. Now, we like the whole affair, and we wish that similar movements were made in Bombay and every other large maritime site of commerce. We know how much sailors are exposed to temptation by the reaction which sets in after a monotonous voyage, a reaction which must be particularly strong on recognised festive seasons, and if their jubilant feelings could always find vent in such invigorating and harmless channels as Wednesday witnessed in Calcutta it would be well for the navy, mercantile or marine, and the men themselves. It may be also not wholly sentimental to suppose that many a wife and sweetheart at home would bless those who set a-going, like the ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta, so healthy and beneficent an agency for the keeping of Jack in paths harmless, yet as "jolly," we hope, as could be wished by the best sailor who ever hitched up trousers.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE *Deccan Herald* regrets to see it stated that typhoid fever is prevailing among the men of the 2-24th Regiment at Hydrabad. We have also heard of one or two cases at Jubbulpoor.

THE left wing of H.M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters has been ordered to be in readiness to embark for Burmah on the 13th instant. The right wing and head-quarters will leave Madras about the second of next month.

THE Major-General being about to proceed to Seroor on tour of inspection on Sunday, the 7th instant, accompanied by Capt. Du Vernet, A.D.C., and Lieutentant-Colonel Warden, A. A. Genl., P. D. A., will travel by phaeton to and from that station at the public expense.—*Deccan Herald.*

OCCASIONAL LA(Z)Y SERMONS.

UNDER this heading we propose to publish, from time to time, papers which will give our readers a little relaxation from the severe intellectual strain put upon them by the labour they devote to the proper study of our leading articles. As our own compositions, though very profound, are wanting in variety, we shall be glad of outside help to enable us to keep this part of the *Gazette* up to the mark. Our first sermon, for which we need hardly say—since the style betrays the author—that we are indebted to Mr. Th-m-s C-r-ly-e—has for its text

THE SANCTITY OF IDLENESS.

For Life is fast becoming unbearable with maddest hurry and energy of Work. Consider now how we are rushing across the wrinkled earth on rapid wheels, anticipated and followed by that heartless electric Wire lying like dole-fullest Kraken or Sea-Serpent on the floor of the tormented Deep bearing the futilities and vanities of the upper world; carried hither and thither; upborne, down-hurled, crushed into the lowest abyss possible to poor souls not already eternally cursed; till, breathless, despairing, there arises at last out of the Great, Deep Heart of Humanity a cry for surcease of toil. Not for rest only, mere golden lapses of leisure set cruelly between leaden wedges of labour, but for uttermost Pause;—prolonged, indefinite. No yesterday remembered, no to-morrow feared, but one long day of faithfullest Idleness, altogether without Results to be discerned by any editorial microscope. Rest, too, for those hundred weary bipeds peering patiently through their little newspaper microscopes mostly at their own distorted shadows on the curtain of the great Dark. Yea, think too how this Age of ours,—fruitfullest century, tormented by ceaseless tillage, caressed, coerced into bestowings undreamed of by other ages—craves to be at peace; to lie fallow for a season unvext by petty dibblings of tare-seed Economies, political and financial; untrodden by that Goose-step Progress-March of nineteenth century chivalry wherein any Scare-crow Knight may wave his puny sword and cry, March! And the nations of the earth, black, white, piebald, tortoise-shell, and all unimaginable tinctures, are weary and sick to death of work. Look down now into the vast wasp-nest or bee-hive and witness its wax-laving, honey-making, poison-brewing, and choking by sulphur. Dismallest of spectacles to the Great Soul who from his solitude among the stars lifts the lid! Oh! under that hideous coverlet of vapours and putrefactions and unimaginable gases what a Fermenting-vat of vain effort lies hid! Nay, look closer and choose one wretched, Writhing Maggot of all the restless heap for such inspection as he is worth;—the Youth of the Western World, soon to be *screwed* with infinite tail-wrigglings of P. and O. steamers into the vexed East; fainting under the burden of ever-increasing competitive Examinations, crammed with brief knowledge to be wrung from him only by Spanish Inquisition torments of busy Examining Demons, gibbering glibly his fathoms of Words, a veritable Dead-Sea Ape of rapidly acquired, more rapidly vanishing, and altogether inapplicable lore;—him study and carefully ponder. What will he do? Nay rather let us ask in mournfullest mood what will he *not* do? For to him, Forests and Fountains are not of Destiny, but bloom and play at the bidding of fussy Reports whereat he labours continually. He too will be a weaver in the Tissue of History, and will print his name on warp or woof. So, waiting not for Leisure to be Wise, he diligently bestirs himself to work. Ignorant of most, he teaches all; his restless hoof tramples over all men's fields as he flies—a notable Long-eared apparition—after the mischievous unrest he calls his Work. His Soul is cankered by the malady of labour, and his eyes are blind to the dignity and sanctity of Idleness. His least laborious hours are passed in hurling frantic balls at stubborn wickets and in hitting them with willow Hercules-club triumphantly towards the patient stars. But for him surely the sore-needed Astræa of Idleness can bring healing. She is a fair Goddess of a

in gaining the elevated position by turning the enemy's left by the gap; a half-battery taking up a position on the left prolongation of the defensive position, taking it from left to right co-operating with the infantry of the right or real attack. When bloodless victory was achieved, the faults and errors were carefully and briefly pointed out by the General Commanding. But which force was adjudged the victory, I have not heard. General Payne's "right attack" battalions were simply annihilated, his right battery enfiladed from left to right. His left attack was feeble and unsupported, consequently rendered liable to a crushing defeat, or a change of front to his left by his whole force in the face of his enemy. Major Schmid's attempt to break the centre of the attacking force was well met by a countermove, and he very prudently desisted from attempting a very difficult and risky manœuvre. His movement to reinforce his left was tardy, admitting of a successful issue of the "turning" movement conceived and planned by the attacking General. The force laboured under a great disadvantage in not having any blank ammunition, for want of which it was very difficult to determine accurately the positions of the contending forces. On a truce being mutually established, the victors and vanquished set to vigorously in refreshing an exhausted physique, and subsequently to marry-making—the 72nd Highlanders and the 20th Punjabees' officers and men taking a part in entertaining the assembled masses. Outposts, piquets and sentries were thrown out to prevent molestation. An hour or more was passed in pleasure and duty; and when general satisfaction was expressed with both, General Payne's brigade beat a retreat towards camp, hotly pursued by that under General Morgan; both brigades arrived in camp, a little before sunset, if not better, certainly wiser men from a professional point of view. A somewhat similar performance took place the following day on the plain to the north of the Bahadurgurh road, preceded by a "march past" before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and some lady spectators resident in camp.

On Friday, 29th, the division had a *grand* field day under Major General Sir H. Tombs, particulars of which shall be supplied when leisure permits. I enclose a copy of "Revised Rules for Umpire Staff and Troops during the Manœuvres."

Since writing the above I have heard that a move out of our standing camps is to take place as follows:—2nd Division, on 5th proximo, to Goroundah, on the Kurnaul road. 3rd Division, on 5th proximo, to banks of the canal near Parinbari bridge. Infantry to the north of Budli, on Kurnaul road. Sappers to precede and dig wells. Divisions to move as in war, prepared for any contingency; camp followers to be strictly under control; short outs, destruction of corps, and such like native non-combatant privileges are to be rigidly denied them. The 1st Division does not move quite so early. How long this first "dour" is to last I have not heard. The 3rd Division is very healthy notwithstanding the heavy work of the last five days. Horses beginning to show a less rotundity than when they first arrived. Colonel Richardson, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, appointed temporarily as Brigadier of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade in place of Colonel Bruce of the Artillery, on the sick list.

REVISED RULES FOR UMPIRE STAFF AND TROOPS DURING THE MANŒUVRES.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE UMPIRE STAFF.

1. The umpire-in-chief will be the Commander-in-Chief or the senior General Officer present.
2. The umpire staff will be distinguished by a broad white band round the right arm, above the elbow.
3. All orders from the umpire staff are to be considered as directly emanating from the umpire-in-chief, and are to be carried out with alacrity.
4. No general, or other officer commanding a brigade, regiment, or battery, is, on any account, to enter into a discussion with the umpires.
5. The umpires may halt any body of troops and order them to retire behind the first line, or to any position indicated, and, in case of collision, the umpire may decide whether a body of troops has become so non-effective as to be withdrawn from immediate action, or whether it is to take no further part in that day's manœuvres, or whether it is to be sent to the reserve.
6. The umpires will decide on the actual present circumstances, without reference to their effect on the general course of the manœuvres.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE TROOPS.

1. The opposing forces will be invariably dressed differently.
2. The umpires are general umpires for all arms, and the umpire on the spot will decide all questions connected with artillery, cavalry, or infantry.
3. The umpires will take their posts between the opposing forces in the most advantageous position; there should be, if possible, two in the centre and two towards each flank.
4. If no umpire is present when a doubtful point occurs, a general officer or brigadier may send for one, the troops remaining halted till he arrives.
5. No troops are to approach within 100 yards of an opposing force; when the limit laid down is attained, the opposing forces are to halt, order arms, return swords, and wait until the umpire decides which is to fall back.
6. Lines are not to exchange volleys nearer than 250 yards.
7. Skirmishers are to cease firing when within 200 yards of opposing skirmishers.
8. Cavalry charges, to be considered effective by the umpires, must be delivered with proper energy; the charging force must be halted when within 100 yards of the opposing body.
9. Cavalry and artillery are not to remain halted under effective fire of infantry or artillery.
10. Skirmishers and artillery are not to move across a plain commanded by enemy's cavalry, unless supported.
11. Guns limbered up, if unsupported or weakly protected, may be captured by cavalry or infantry skirmishers.
12. Beaten cavalry must retire at a trot. Victorious cavalry may follow at a walk.
13. A battalion in square (unshaken) cannot be attacked by single squadrons of cavalry. Three or four squadrons may attack, if the square is assailable from different sides.
14. When infantry are defeated by infantry (according to the umpires' decision), the victors may pursue at 300 yards distance.
15. Obstructions are only to be considered tactical obstructions when they form actual natural obstructions, or are on prescribed ground.
16. The "cease fire" followed by the "halt" is on no account to be sounded by any regiment for the purpose of carrying out regimental details; if the latter order be necessary after the "cease fire" has been sounded, it must be given by word of command.
17. Infantry will never fix bayonets, except when formed to receive cavalry.
18. Villages with troops formed in front of them are to be considered as occupied.
19. General officers will take care that all hurry and forced rate of marching is prevented; the movements should be made with the greatest deliberation, and order and regularity must be maintained. When troops are broken by circumstances of ground or otherwise, they should be re-formed on the first opportunity.
20. It is essential that the most economical use of ammunition should be maintained and enforced. Regiments and batteries found to have made a profuse and indiscriminate expenditure must not expect to have it replaced.
21. Railways are only to be crossed by the regular bridges and crossings.
22. Firing near villages, buildings or stack yards should be avoided as much as possible, and every precaution taken to guard against fire.
23. Great vigilance is required to detect and not to give weight to 'manœuvre tricks', such as "too great extension of the line for the purpose of surrounding," or "the renewed attacks of troops already beaten."
24. The probable effect of fire, especially of artillery, must be considered, also, whether there is confusion or absence of confusion.
25. Repeated attacks by the same body of cavalry are absurd and impracticable in real battle.
26. The supposed destruction of bridges may be indicated by a flag, or by occupation of the bridges by a party of Engineers. The umpires will determine how long it will require to repair the bridges.
27. When the 'cease fire,' 'halt,' and 'officers' call' are sounded consecutively, officers commanding divisions and brigades will repair to the umpire-in-chief, and the troops will halt, order arms, and wait for orders.

By order,
FRED. THESIGER, Colonel,
Simla, 20th Oct. 1871. Adjutant General.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 4th December.

On Friday, 1st instant, the following troops assembled in parade near the meadow of the Bala-Hissar:—Eleven infantry regiments, three cavalry, thirty-three guns. The Ameer held a Durbar on Tuppa Khan Bulukh for the inspection of these troops, and at 11 A.M. the following army from Furrah assembled on the above meadow, opposite the above Cabul troops, and fired salutes of eleven guns per battalion for the Ameer:—Eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry, thirty-nine guns.

The Cabul army also saluted the Ameer in like manner. After this all the superior or inferior officers of the army from Furrah, in company with Sirdar Abdoolla Khan Ameer's son, and Naib Hussein Ali Khan, brother of Sufdur Ali Khan, Naib Commander in Chief, who had gone to meet them on the road, waited on the Ameer, and His Highness, after asking after their health, &c., said that he was much pleased with their conduct and endurance of hardships in the long journey they had performed, and that they should continue to serve similarly in future. These officers, after offering blessings on His Highness, took permission to encamp at this meadow. The Ameer dismissed Durbar at 12 P.M. and went to the harem. Next day, by order of His Highness, Sirdar Abdoolla Khan and Naib Hussein Ali Khan feasted all the officers of this army at Bagh-i-Shaheer, in the Bala-Hissar, with suitable cooked food, and the sepoys got each "Khan" Zoafut as follows: —Flour, per man, two English seers. Rice, one English seer. Sheep, one for each five men.

The Ameer now desires to collect all the troops in the parade-ground, and to get Kumedan Mahomed Hussun Khan Gupthoor, and Hajee Eeranee, the servants of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, who killed the Commander-in-Chief, blows from guns, &c.

Ibrahim Khan of Khuchansoor, who holds a small territory in Seistan, who has been accustomed to send his agents to the Afghanistan authorities, has now sent his eldest son, Khan Jehan Khan, with twenty-two sowars to the Ameer, who has sent Mirza Mahomed Hussun Khan Meer Moonshee, to meet him and has assigned Khan" Zoafuts for him.

Mahomed Oosman, Peshkhidmut, who has been sent to realize the Government revenue of Candahar and Girishk, has reached Candahar, and Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, the Governor of that place, has submitted a letter to the Ameer, to the effect that, of the Candahar territory, Girishk has been separated and made over to Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, son of the late Sirdar Said Mahomed Khan, Peshawuree; that of Candahar itself, the duty of collecting octroi has been assigned to Sufdur Ali Khan, commanding the army at Candahar, and his brother-in-law, Sultan Mahomed Khan; and that a list of the income and expenditure of the remaining portion will be shortly submitted to His Highness. Mahomed Oosman, Peshkhidmut, has now gone to Girishk.

LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following intelligence has reached Government from one of the columns of the Looshai Expeditionary Force:—

From General Bourchier, C.B., Camp on the Toweeboon, December 29th.—The Looshais still continue to harass our communications, and wounded a sepoy of the 44th and a coolie yesterday while returning with a protected convoy to bring up supplies from the rear.

In the immediate vicinity of Camp there has been scarcely any firing. The road onwards from this station has been commenced upon. Stores are being pushed rapidly. All the rice we have burnt was in husk, and the carriage with the force was too limited to allow of any grain being removed. I take two hundred men of the 42nd to-day up to the villages we burnt on the 23rd, in order to assist the Survey Department, and to show the Looshais that we can go where we like. Information was received late last night of an attack on the 27th on some elephants while out for chara, near Tipai Mook.

Detailed reports will be submitted on receipt of further news. There is a strong force at Tepai Mook: about four hundred men.

From General Bourchier, C.B., Camp on the Toweeboon, December 29th, 5 P.M.—On our way up to Kolell this morning the Looshais fired into our advance and slightly wounded one of the 42nd. A Looshai was severely wounded. Shortly afterwards emissaries from Poiboy met us with Kolell people, who returned with us to the burnt villages and accompanied the survey party to the top of the hill.

They admit having suffered severely both in life and property. Their terms are now being considered. Some of the inhabitants, including a woman and child, came to meet us yesterday. We are pushing on supplies, and hope to have a month's consumption stored here shortly. The road to this has been made practicable for laden elephants. Every assistance is being afforded to the survey party. Up to the 28th three elephants only were missing at Tipai Mook, three attendants killed, one wounded. Road onwards progressing.

From General Bourchier, C.B., Camp on the Toweeboon, December 30th.—Latitude, 24 degrees 6 minutes 40 seconds; longitude, 93 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds.

The Kolell people have suffered severely both in life and property, and are now in Camp with emissaries from Poiboy seeking peace. Road being made onwards. Casualties to date three killed fourteen (wounded ?)

From General Bourchier, C.B., Camp on the Toweeboon, 1st January 1872.—No fighting since last report. Wounded were despatched to Tipai Mook yesterday. One of the 44th died from the effects of wounds. Poiboy's and Impana's muntries in camp; former brought elephant's tusk. Some of Lallu's (Kolell) muntries also arrived. Roadmaking onwards. All well.

LEFT COLUMN.

CAMP TIPAI MOOKA, 26th December 1871.

Since my last letter events have been progressing rapidly, and the news from the front has become somewhat more interesting than the dry record of road-making and commissariat arrangements which has formed the staple topic of conversation since the commencement of the Expedition. The day before yesterday we had reports of heavy firing having been heard for some hours up the river, but we only got the details last night. In my last letter I mentioned that a point had been reached from which the village of Kholell could be discerned. The next day, 22nd, the position was reconnoitred, and the road found to run down the ridge of the hill towards the junction of the Towee Boom and the Tipai, distant about six miles from the General's camp. From this point a steep ridge rises up from the river, on the top of which is perched Kholell, overhanging the confluence of the streams. Nothing certain had been ascertained regarding the temper and intentions of the Kholell men, and the civil officers were anxious to conciliate them so as to secure their services as guides: orders were in consequence given to the regiments not to fire unless attacked. The road down to the river lay through the same sort of country which I have described in my previous letters—dense forest and bamboo jungle. When the force, consisting of detachments of the 22nd and 44th, had got some way down, intelligence was received that the Lushais were assembling in large numbers below. As the head of the column debouched on to the river, they came suddenly on a large stone dam built right across the stream, flanked by a watercourse and picquet house, and occupied by a party of about forty Lushais, who, without waiting to fire a shot, raised a fearful yell and bolted, followed closely by sepoys, who, in obedience to orders, refrained from pulling a trigger on them. The chase was continued for about half a mile, during which the Tipai was crossed three times in water, waist deep; and on turning a corner the savages were found all drawn up on a sand-bank, and amongst them a *muntri* of Impanu, by name Mora. I may as well explain for the benefit of your up-country readers that *muntris* are, under the chiefs, the head men amongst the Lushais, and are employed as envoys and plenipotentiaries by the Looshai potentates. The above-named dignitary is well known in Cachar, and had just returned from a diplomatic errand to the General's camp, where he had smoked the calumet and drunk the rum of peace with the civil officer. On seeing him a *palaver* ensued, the Tipai separating the parties. The Lushais were informed that there was no intention on our part to harm them if they promised to be good little savages and not to do any mischief, and that much fine water would be bestowed on them in the event of no desirable a consummation; but if they proved naughty and fired guns at us, then unpleasant consequences for themselves would inevitably ensue. What result the negotiations would have led to, no one knows, for when our men commenced wading across the river towards them, they all ran off and disappeared in the forest, and with them Mora—so much confidence did these simple children of nature repose in our promises! That night the force encamped on the Tipai river, beneath the Kholell *jhooms* or clearances. The next morning, the 23rd, the force started in light marching order. A steep ascent of 3,000 feet brought them right up into the jhooms; and as the advanced guard emerged from the forest into the open space cleared for cultivation, they were received with a volley which shot down Colonel Roberts' police-orderly at his side. First blood for the Lushais. The party of the enemy consisted of about 30 men ensconced behind a jhoom house, which after delivering their fire, ran off into the jungle, leaving a trail of blood behind them, which the force followed up. The tactics of these people are simple enough. To lie in wait in the jungle with their muskets laid on a rest, covering a spot which must be passed in single file,—to fire one or two shots before they are discovered, and then dive down the hillside through creepers and bamboos impenetrable to the heavily laden soldier,—seem to be their sole idea of warfare. As for standing up before our men, they never attempt it. After this little encounter, the men swarmed up the jhooms as fast as possible, burning all the granaries, there being no means of removing the grain. One man of the 22nd was shot through both thighs at 11 A.M., when the first village was reached. The enemy had evidently only just cleared out before the 22nd came in. The village was fired, and the force moved on; by noon village No. 2 was reached, but escaped the fate of No. 1, as it seemed to offer a good site for the camp. A halt was called, and a space cleared for the wounded, who were left here under a guard; orders being sent back to the camp to move up. After a slight pause the force again moved on and a tremendous burst up-hill of 1,000 feet brought them to the chief village, which the 44th took at a rush, two of the Goorkhas being shot dead. The village was burnt to the ground; all these villages were full of corn and live-stock, pigs, fowls, pigeons, &c. All this immovable property was destroyed, and the greatest possible amount of mischief done, after which the force returned to village No. 2, well satisfied with their day's work, thoroughly tired; but they were doomed not to get any rest that night, for the enemy kept creeping up the hill to get a shot at the camp, and the sentries were not slow in replying. Only one casualty resulted from this desultory firing, one coolie being wounded. The next day, Sunday, the neighbourhood of the village and the front of the picquets was cleared of jungle, so that the Lushais will find the amusement of taking pot-shots all night rather a hazardous one to indulge in. After making all ship-shape, the General, who does not seem to know what fatigue means, started on the pleasant Sabbath amusement of village and granary-burning. He had with him Colonel Nuthall and Captain Robertson of the 44th, with 60 Goorkhas; the 22nd, under Major Stafford, being meanwhile sent back to the former camp on the Tipai to keep open the road and escort baggage and provisions. After trudging along for a mile, fresh jhooms were reached, the advance was fired in to, but no damage was done, and the village was taken at a rush by Robertson, who had rather a narrow escape, his scabbard being struck by a bullet. The village with all its granaries was soon in a blaze, and the party returned to camp. They were left unmolested that night, as the Lushais apparently had had enough of it. Our total loss in the two days amounted to killed, two sepoys of the 44th; wounded, four sepoys of the 22nd, and one constable severely, and one coolie. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as they succeeded in carrying off their wounded, owing to the denseness of the jungle; the blood tracks, however, show that it must have been considerable. The general impression in camp seems to be that the Lushais will never make a regular fight, as with every advantage of position and knowledge of the ground they ought to have made a much better stand than this village. This fight with the Kholell men will certainly complicate matters in a political point of view, as we calculated on having their assistance to communicate with the other tribes. From what we can learn, the Lushai and other Looshai tribes have agreed to sink their mutual differences and are making *cause commune* against the invaders, in which case they will array vast numbers of men against us; but if they are of no better stamp than the braves of Kholell, they ought easily to be disposed of. It is rather early in the day, however, to come to any conclusion about their future behaviour, and we do not yet know what they will do behind stockades. The Artillery are still at Tipai Mookh, greatly to their disgust. Up to the present, guns do not appear to have been required, but no one can tell what is before us, and if Sookpilial turns round and takes the field, they may yet have a chance of putting in a word. A declaration of war by Sookpilial would be most opportune at this moment, as a silver claret jug and cup (what an appropriate present for a naked savage!) are now on their way up. In the jug is a complimentary inscription testifying to his unswerving fidelity and the esteem in which he is held by the British Government, and although this somewhat detracts from the selling value of the article, still it can be disposed of as old silver and a saving effected, which is not to be despised in these economical times.—*Pioneer*.

THE STATE OF THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A month or so ago I raised a lamentation about the state of the roads in this town and island of Bombay, and endeavoured by the exhibition of a mild dose of satire to stir into activity the Municipal officers, with whom rested the responsibility of repairing our thoroughfares. Well,—after this, it would have amused, first, and then roused to indignation, any person experienced in such matters, to see some straggling coolies begin operations by scraping with their *hands* the surface of the muddy streets, throwing a curious compound of earth and stones on such as were beginning to break up, and rendering impassable, for days together, by digging up, those that could have barely been traversed before. One short street in the native town I have seen under repair longer than a week, although, if the steam-roller had been at work, the people in the neighbourhood might one day have seen operations commenced and on the following morning opened their eyes on an almost entirely finished new road.

Again am I constrained to remind the Municipal executive of its duty, because the two main roads from the northern suburbs of the city to the Fort through the heart of the native town are in a fearfully worn condition. As one drives over them he can't help recalling to memory the leaps which *Smiley's Jumping Frog* might have taken had he been more cruelly urged in his painful plight. How horrid must be the sensations and execrations of those with weak spines I leave to the imagination of such as are to blame for the origin of these invalids' pain. It won't be required to stretch so much as for the *modern Othello*, who, I trust, will find a weapon for them on his next appearance. OBSERVER.

5th January.

BOMBAY.

LICENCES TO HACK BUGGIES.—Up to Thursday the Commissioner of Police had granted 524 licences to owners of hack bugges.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOL FETE.—We understand that H. E. the Governor's Band will perform this evening at the Byculla School fête.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MUNICIPALITY.—We observe that the Municipality of Bhownuggur intends to levy a sort of income-tax on the inhabitants.

EXCOMMUNICATION.—At a meeting of the Halai and Cutchee Bhattias of Bombay, held last week, it was resolved to excommunicate a caste member.

WE are led to understand that Mr. Elginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, will not leave Bombay till the 10th inst., when he intends to take the voyage round the Cape.

ILLEGAL SALE OF GANZA.—Hunsraj Curson, a Bhattia, was charged in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, with selling ganza without a license, contrary to Act 34 of 1857, and was fined Rs. 10.

OLD OFFENDER.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Mussulman named Soomar Dossa, an old offender, to months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing copper plates, belonging to one Prutreraj Dunjee.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Churney road concerning the death of a Hindoo, whose body was found by the police in a drain on the previous evening. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry.

BURNS.—On Thursday a Mahomedan girl, aged about twelve years, named Ashu, while engaged in cooking in a house at Nagpada received serious burns. She was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Soorbya Esoo was charged with trespassing on the premises of Baloo Ramjee, without satisfactory excuse. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

THEFT OF SILVER ORNAMENTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Rama Muckoond was convicted of stealing three silver ornaments belonging to a Hindoo named Thanoo Gopall, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the months of November and December last, Mr. N. Spencer, third judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of 1,024 cases. In 937, verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 45 for defendants, and nonsuits were entered in 42.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.—The Ranee of the late Gaekwar of Baroda, who arrived here on Wednesday, now stays at the bungalow of Jewraz Baloo, Byculla, and will start in the beginning of next week for Poona, where she intends to remain for some days.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Cooper, the second magistrate of Police, yesterday fined Gunoo Mahadoo and Shaik Hoossein in the sum of fifteen rupees each, or in default to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment, for committing an assault against the person of one Soomba Juveyria.

THE JOINT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE BHOWNUGGUR STATES.—Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, late Prime Minister of the deceased Raja of Bhownuggur, and at present Joint Administrator of that State, has gone to Rajcote to be present at the Durbar there, which was held on the 27th December.

VAGRANCY ACT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a European named James Taylor was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

BELGAUM LOCAL FUNDS REPORT.—From the annual report of the above funds, submitted to Government, we observe that the total available receipts and expenditure, during the year 1870-71, amounted to Rs. 3,03,687-12-2 and Rs. 1,81,891-11 6, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,21,796-0-8 up to the 31st March 1871.

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—It will be seen from a notice among our advertisements that the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the very attractive new Guzeratee play of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." It was most effectively performed on Wednesday last, as stated in our yesterday's issue.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Jupiter	Gurtner.
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber.
Quadrille	Macbeth	Herzeo.
Selection	(Op) Le Pre aux Clercs	Herold.
Valse	Comet	Lanner.
Galop	Lovely Nancy	Sommer.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PRINCE REGENT, 1,339 tons, Captain John Clague, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,413 bales cotton, 40 bales *hides*, 1,505 cwts. gall, 949½ cwts. coir yarn, 168 cwts. hemp, 243 cwts. hinjee, and 300 cwts. horns.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 2nd per P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Surat:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs Simpson and child, Mr J W Liddell, Mr and Mrs Barry and two children, Miss Powell, Rev J J Walter, Rosign de Houghton, and Col Cumming.

From Brindisi to Madras—Mr Cornish.

From Suez to Madras—Mr McKillop.

From Singapore to Madras—Four invalid soldiers 19th Regiment.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr Bland, Mr Lissant, Mr Winsor, Captain Chambers, Mr Reddie, Mr Davidson, Mr Fraser, Mrs Crichton, Captain and Mrs Alcock, Mr Ogilvy, Mr Aitken, Ensign Wingate, Mr Remfidy, Mr Keatley, and Miss Derrick.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mr R S Wil on; Dr Holman, Mr Landale, and Mr Rutherford.

From Hong Kong to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Partridge, Mrs Smith, Mr Spencer, and Mr Lewis.

From Sydney to Southampton via Calcutta—Mr H James.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Hossack.

The Surat took the following passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Capt Waterhouse and native servant, and Mr C C Colley.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER: Time.	LOW WATER: Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 45 m	3 8	Saturday... 6	0 47 m	1 10
7 15 a	4 3		1 23 a	0 5
7 44 m	3 5	Sunday ... 7	2 6 m	1 11
9 23 a	3 9		2 23 a	6 7
8 44 m	3 9	Monday..... 8	3 11 a	2 2
0 7 a	6 7		3 16 a	7 10
10 41 m	4 5	Tuesday..... 9	4 4 m	2 8
0 54 a	7 4		4 7 a	8 8
11 32 m	5 0	Wednesday ... 10	4 53 m	3 4
11 42 a	7 9		4 56 a	9 1
11 27 m	5 4	Thursday 11	5 44 m	3 11
...	...		5 47 a	9 0
10 28 m	8 0	Friday 12	6 34 m	4 7
0 21 a	5 5		6 35 a	8 5

New Moon—19th, 7h 48m. P.M.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SUNKERSETT HOUSE.

ON Thursday night, on the occasion of the fair held on the anniversary of the establishment of the Sunkersett temple, Mr. Venayeckrow Jugonathjee Sunkersett entertained a large company of well-known Bombay citizens at his house in Tardeo. Mr. Venayeckrow genially received his visitors, and they were then ushered into the drawing-room, where a sort of conversazione was held in which we noticed taking a part Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Appa Saheb, the Chief of Jumkhundee, at present a guest at Sunkersett House. In an adjoining room those of the ladies and gentlemen who chose had an opportunity of seeing a nautch of the *genus* decorous, and this entertainment was largely patronised from motives of curiosity. In the drawing-room, Signor Marras, who was present, took the piano, and accompanied himself in a number of Italian vocal selections, chiefly operatic. The gardens were brilliantly lit up, little lamps being suspended among the branches of the trees; the parapet encircling the fountain had its details illuminated with jets of gas; and across the main footpath leading to the temple, which was surrounded by natives commercially and piously inclined, and emulating the builders of Babel, an illuminated arch was thrown bearing the loyal device "V. R.;" and the *coup d'œil*, as obtained from the windows and balconies of Sunkersett House, was enchanting—what delighters in the "Arabian Nights" would regard as characteristically Oriental. The effect was heightened by the performances at intervals of a band hidden somewhere among the trees. It only needed a touch of the *Poona Observer's* moonlight to complete the witchery of the scene. Afterices had been served, many of the ladies and gentlemen, unmindful of the chilliness of the evening, strolled through the gardens, and betook themselves to a gallery erected beside the temple with the object of witnessing the firework display. Several beautiful pyrotechnic designs were then shown off. Perhaps they might have had a more poetical effect had they been lit in the garden, if that were possible, because one of their chief effects was to show the details of a ghastly-looking platform and impish coolies flickering here and there with lighted torches like "wills-o'-the wisp;" but nevertheless the "showers of golden rain," which might have charmed by their beauty another Danaë, were much admired, while the bunches of coloured fire-globes, the rainbow meteoric showers, and the serpentine rockets were equally the source of pleasure. The company afterwards returned to Sunkersett House, and after bouquets had been handed round, Mr. Venayeckrow saw his guests away much pleased with the kindness of their host and the excellence of his entertainment.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, 7TH JAN. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 2 and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 50, 74, and 64. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 141 and 64.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179, 63, and 11. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 AM—Matins, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 64 and 61.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 59, 64, and 371.
The occasional Monthly offertory at the Evening Service will go towards defraying the cost of necessary fittings for the new Church at Kamatipoora in this district.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 58 (What Star is this ?), and 62 (The Heavenly Child in stature grows.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 65 (Jesu! the very thought is sweet), 61 (The people that in darkness sat), and 64 (As with gladness men of old.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY, JAN 6.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 98, (Tune, St. Magnus—43.)
Paraphrase 39, (Tune, Peckham—28.)
Hymn 66, (Tune, Horbury—330.)
Anthem—"The Lord is Merciful."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Paraphrase 2, (Tune, Evan—132.)
Hymn 57, (Tune, Elliot—288.)
Hymn 39, (Tune, Helmsley—284.)
Anthem—"Behold, I a voice is calling."
Collections for Church expenses.
Evening Service, Wednesday, 7 P.M.

THE CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,
Agent's Department.
BOMBAY, 28th December 1871.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th instant, covering a memorial signed by a number of influential gentlemen, including yourself, remonstrating against a recent change in the Time Table of the Baroda Railway, whereby the mail trains start from and arrive at Grant Road instead of Church Gate Station, and in reply I beg, in the first place, to express my regret that the change does not meet with your approval.

2. The reasons for the change which was made on general and public grounds, and is of very little pecuniary importance to the Company, are explained in a communication from myself in the *Times of India* of the 27th instant, to which I would take the liberty of referring you.

3. The present small wooden station at Church Gate being, as you are possibly aware, and as may be gathered from the Government Resolution lately published relative to the arrangements for our terminus in Bombay, of a temporary character only, and it being obviously inexpedient, until the final location of the Railway across the reclaimed land in Back Bay is settled, to build a permanent station of a larger design on that land, I should wish clearly to understand from you, whether, after you have considered the reasons given for the change, which you say in your memorial you do not know, it is still the desire of yourself and your friends that the running of the through mail trains from and to the existing Church Gate Station should be resumed, notwithstanding the absence of due accommodation for through passenger traffic at that station.

4. On the receipt of your answer on this point, I shall have pleasure in submitting your memorial for the consideration of Government, as no alterations in our Time Table can be made without the assent of Government.—I am, yours faithfully,

C. CURREY, Agent.

To The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, &c., &c.,
Bombay, 4th January 1872.

To Charles Currey, Esq., Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Bombay.

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank you, for your letter No. 3,357 of 1871, in the name of the gentlemen who signed the memorial regarding the mail train being discontinued to and from the Church Gate Street Station, and at whose desire I beg to submit for your further consideration the following remarks.

The memorialists are fully prepared to admit that "ample platform and waiting places under cover, separate entrances and booking offices for different classes of passengers and other conveniences for disposing of a large through traffic," greatly add to the comfort of travellers, but at the same time they are satisfied that such of the public who have to avail themselves of them, would prefer retaining the advantages the opening of the Church Gate Street Station gave them, even without the conveniences abovementioned, to being compelled to undertake a three or four miles' journey by road with all its uncertainty, discomfort and expense, before commencing their railway journey, and the memorialists cannot but express their surprise that the Government, when approving of the changes, should so entirely have lost sight of the convenience of the travelling public, and I may be permitted to remind you that to the poorer classes the change will not only entail much inconvenience but positive injury. It must also be borne in mind that the retention of the Church Gate Street Station as the starting point will not in any manner prevent such as desire of availing themselves of the adjuncts of the Grant Road Station.

As the "final location" of the line at this point may be under consideration for years to come, we would suggest that the platform of the temporary station at Church Gate Street should be added to render it more available for the requirements of the through or long journey traffic.

The memorialists notice with the utmost satisfaction in the 4th para of your letter that you "will have pleasure in submitting their memorial for the consideration of Government," as it is in the name of the poor especially that we have interested ourselves in the matter.

I now beg of you to lose no time in forwarding the whole of the papers and letters on this subject to Government for their kind and immediate consideration.—I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

THE COMING CENSUS.

THE following correspondence regarding the Census has been placed at our disposal:—

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th Oct. 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that the Director of Public Instruction may be invited to assist in the endeavour to familiarize the great mass of the people with the idea of a Census.

I can imagine no more powerful agency than that of the Educational Department by which to reach the real inner life of the people; and I would suggest, that all in the executive branch, all down to the village schoolmaster, should lose no opportunity of explaining to pupils, and thus indirectly to parents, that the Census is in no way to be regarded as the prelude to fresh taxation of any caste, but that the sole object of the Government is to try and obtain a more intimate and actual knowledge of its people, to lighten their burdens where they can be lightened, and to equalise them, to foster education, to give help where help is needed, and to ameliorate generally their material and moral progress.

If these points are explained to the youth of the country by their teachers, we may be sure they will be taken up and repeated in countless households, and not only will the people learn to look upon the measure without suspicion, but haply they may be induced to co-operate and thus secure a more successful issue.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, to the Educational Inspectors—Dated Poona, November, 1871.

SIR,—I am desired by Government to make the Census intelligible to the masses through the employés of the Educational Department.

The Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors are now moving about the districts, and daily meeting the heads of town and village communities.

They can do much to familiarize the masses with the objects of the Census if they make it a daily subject of conversation and instruct the village schoolmasters to do the same.

But what they say must be judicious. It will do more harm than good probably to begin by declaring that the Census is *not* a contrivance for imposing taxes or doing any other disagreeable thing which the suspicion of the ignorant may suggest. It will be enough, when such ideas are broached by their hearers, to contradict them summarily on the authority of Government, and appeal to the known good faith and truthfulness of British rule.

They should rather begin with the real objects in view, some of which I will endeavour to describe.

In the first place it may be pointed out that a Census is nothing new. The village accountant has been accustomed to make periodically a rough Census; so has the Survey Department. Nor is it special to India. All civilized countries take a Census from time to time. England has just completed one.

Then it may be pointed out, that while the village accountants' Census is incomplete, the Government wishes to have true and exact information, and a very methodical, formal and summary enquiry has to be made.

So far as to the method. Then as to the object of the Census. First may be mentioned the desire of all educated people to possess correct statistics of the population, the different religions and castes, the state of education, the employment of the people, the comparative density of the population: a man must know something of these matters before he can take an intelligent interest in his country. We are not much interested in Central Africa, because we know very little of the number or condition of its inhabitants. The Census is intended to increase and correct the public knowledge

THE TRUE STORY OF JONES' GIN,

RELATED WITH REFERENCES TO DR. FORBES' CLAIM THERETO.

By Mr. E. Jones.

(Continued from Yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

14. The churka delusion continues in Dr. Forbes' letters to Mr. Harrison, dated Dhurumgaum, 2nd and 3rd December 1870, extracts from which are given below :—

(December 2). "I have been thinking of the *churka* business during my ride, and have come to the conclusion that we had better have the machine sent up. When you get this, send a telegram to Jones, say—' Instructions received. Forward the machine itself here per steamer from Carwar. Letter by post.' When you write, tell him that I desired you to telegraph, and to send the thing off sharp, so that it may be in Bombay against my arrival; that he can set up another and keep working it daily as soon as he can get fresh native kuppas. After I have seen it, I will write to him. * * * Jones appears to have completely lost his head, and I can't trust either to his descriptions or his drawings, and there must be no more mistakes. We must be sure of what we are about before a foot is moved. He appears the moment he found *that one thing in the feeder* to answer, to have run off with a wild idea of all being right, but there are other parts that must be looked to before we can get a durable machine which is what it must be. Jones thinks it is all safe, because it works prettily for an hour, and does not know the weak points, and I can't trust him with them."

(December 3). "The best way will be for Jones to write to me officially or demi, stating that in accordance with my instructions given to him at Poona when on his way to join his appointment, on his arrival at Dharwar he immediately proceeded to put in practice the alterations then suggested and discussed with reference to the *improvement of the power-churka* and that he now begs to submit a report of the results. He can then go on to say that I am aware that the *self-feeding portion of the machine* was what first demanded attention, and give such a mechanical description of what is done and of the machine as will prevent any one from claiming either part or portion of it. I think you had better draft the letter for him down to the description part. When it comes, if by that time I see occasion, I can send it to the *Times* with a short notice from myself, giving as a reason the interest that has more than once been evinced in that paper with regard to the necessity of providing such a machine. * * An official of that sort published would defeat any attempts at rascality. Explain to Mr. Jones the utter impracticability of a patent being taken for anything that comes out of the factory at present."

15. The letter which Dr. Forbes here wished me to address to him, I of course refused to write, as I did not wish to lend myself to the publication of a lie. This I should certainly have done had I written what he suggested in his letter of 3rd December, about the "improvement of the power-churka" and "the self-feeding portion of the machine," which have as much to do with my new gin as Noah's ark or anything else that was invented before the Flood.

16. On the 30th November 1870, I addressed the following letter to Dr. Forbes from Dharwar, enclosing the specification therein referred to :—

MY DEAR DR. FORBES,

I herewith enclose drawing and specification of the 'Excelsior Gin.' Not an instant should be lost in securing the patent, both in India and England, for reasons which I will again inform you of. No time should be lost. The result from the machine is something incredible. It cleans every description of cotton to perfection. A trial will take place to-morrow in presence of the Collector and other gentlemen.

The only claim we make is the revolving beater.

A machine to do double the quantity of the Macarthy for about 60 rupees !—Yours sincerely,

EDWARD JONES.

SPECIFICATION.

We, Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, and Edward Jones, M. and C.E., in charge of Dharwar factory, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention for improvement in apparatus to be used for disengaging seed from cotton or cotton from seed, which is termed "ginning," to be used as follows :—

Our invention is particularly applicable for cleaning or disengaging seed from every description of cotton, and consists of two revolving spindles or shafts of iron, or wooden stand. One of the said spindles is covered with leather or wood, or any other substance ; at the back of which a knife is fixed, pressing on the said leather roller.

The other spindle or shaft, No. 2, which we entirely claim as our invention, consists of a plain bar with iron beaters fixed in such a position, that when revolving, the seed is disengaged by it from the cotton and passed through a suitable iron grid by the action of the said beaters, the clean cotton passing over the knife. We claim the sole right to the invention of the said revolving beater in all forms, either partially revolving or otherwise, also the entire use of the beaters fixed at any angle on the said bar and of any length. The machine to be driven by manual power, animal power, steam power, wind or water power, or any other power.

THE EXCELSIOR COTTON GIN.

By Dr. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, and E. Jones, Cotton Gin Factory, Dharwar. The advantages claimed by this invention are the following :—

1. *Cost.* A saving of 150 per cent.

2. Reducing the moveable parts (or bearings) which are 4 in number, whereas the Macarthy gin has 24 bearings or moveable parts.

3. The simplified adjustments which are reduced to two. A common native can be taught in two hours the perfect control of the machine.

4. The out-turn has far exceeded the best gin extant in quantity and quality. The action of the machine does away with the 'seed opener,' which is necessary one for every ten gins of the Macarthy.

5. The working power required is reduced to one-third.

6. The impossibility of the machine getting out of order in the hands of the natives.

EDWARD JONES.

17. One would naturally suppose that after receiving the above specification, Dr. Forbes would have some sensible idea of my machine, but the following extract from his letter to Mr. Harrison, dated Dhurumgaum, 5th December 1870, would show that he was as profoundly ignorant of the nature of it as ever :—

"I have just come in * * and found yours with Jones' productions. * * I don't suppose you could make much of Jones' enlightenment. The 'provisional' specification) is a rhapsody of nonsense. It contradicts itself, and would puzzle any other M. and C. E. than Jones himself, and even him also, only that he has had the benefit of his eyes, and has the advantage of having seen it. I don't think you saw the power-churka we had in Bombay, but I daresay I can give you an inkling of it from the treddle, and I suppose you have a copy of the 'provisional specification.' First there is his 'two revolving spindles or shafts,' a long name for the *two* rollers, wood and iron, one the treddle. Next comes the knife, which I take it is what you see on the treddle, it was not on the power churka we had at Broach, because we couldn't make it, and we lost something thereby, at the Exhibition, having to trust to another contrivance. Next comes the *beater*, which he marks No. 2; *that's the muddle.* Having just described one spindle, it would look as if this was the other, but No. 1 *includes the two spindles or shafts.* That is all, and what *he calls* the beater is the only new part. If you watch the treddle working, you will see that the man has to remove with his fingers a knot or bunch of seed or stuff that collects and would choke the machine. The power-churka is self-feeding, no fingers, and what it wanted was something to act the part of the fingers in the treddle ; *that is what the beater is and does ;* I hope I have made it clear, if not, you must be content with this for the present. I still say the idea of patent is quite out of the question. * * * I daresay Jones, as you state, will be sore at not having the éclat of a patent, but he should have thought of that before. If he had kept things strictly between himself and me, as he ought to have done, on finding the thing come right, I would have been glad of the protection of a patent, because it would prevent rubbish being sent out as was done with the Dharwar gins, and might have devised means of effecting it without compromising either myself or the factory. * * As far as Jones is concerned, he hasn't much, in fact nothing, to complain of ; he has only carried out what he was instructed in, and what he would never have dreamed of except from having been brought in contact with what there was ready to hand. I have all along felt satisfied that *nothing more was wanted than something to relieve the rollers*, and when giving Jones his last words in Poona, *was as positive that, if the reliever answered, the machine would suffice, as even he is now th t he has tried it. What I thought would suffice was a lateral zig-zag movement drawn by a wedge-pulley.* The specification says a revolving beater ; *that we also discussed, but I thought it would draw away the stuff to directly before it was quite dealt with by the roller,* and Jones i see has kept this notion, as he provides for beaters at any angle. I now fancy that what was found to answer was something between the two. We shall see from the drawing."

18. In the above letter there is not only exhibited a complete misapprehension of the principle of my new invention upon which Dr. Forbes was commenting, namely, the revolving beater, but also strange to say a disapproval of the principle, and yet Dr. Forbes has afterwards, as will be presently seen, the audacity to claim the very same thing as his own invention.

19. On the 3rd December 1870 I wrote to Dr. Forbes from Dharwar as follows :

DEAR DR. FORBES,

I am very anxious to have a line from you in reference to the new gin—the best machine ever invented for cleaning cotton—and also to know what Government intend doing in the matter. The machine has been publicly tested in the presence of the Collector and several other gentlemen. Please let me have your views, and also let me know if it can be secured by patent. I am very anxious not hearing from you. I trust you will consider the importance of the invention. I can assure you that there is no mistake about it. I enclose a letter, by which you will perceive what view the natives have taken of it.—Yours sincerely, E. JONES.

This note Dr. Forbes acknowledges in a demi-official letter addressed to Mr. Harrison from Camp Patchora under date the 7th December 1870. The following is the passage referring to it :—

"You see Jones' note asking me for orders in the face of all the mess he has made. If he had done as he ought, viz. keep quiet and report to me the results from time to time as they came out, I should have been ready with orders as soon as he could be to meet them, but instead of that I haven't had an intelligible line from him As I said before, he appears to have lost his head, and I can't trust to any thing until I see it for myself. *It is quite possible it may be a mare's nest after all."*

The plain reason why my descriptions were unintelligible to Dr. Forbes was that he could not rid himself of the conceit that the new gin must be simply a modification of his wonderful churka. Even upon the supposition that it was this and nothing more, it is amusing to contrast his disparaging suggestion that it might prove only a "mare's nest" with the very high value which he afterwards attaches to the "clear and explicit instructions" which he states led to my success. While I deny that I received any such instructions from Dr. Forbes, I agree with his remark so far as to admit the probability of my being led to the discovery of a mare's nest, if I had done nothing but follow such instructions as he was capable of giving me in this or any matter relating to my own profession.

20. On the 5th December, seeing that Dr. Forbes was disposed to thwart rather than support my views in regard to taking out a patent for the new machine, I wrote to Mr. Harrison as follows :—

MY DEAR MR. HARRISON,

I am very sory to find that Dr. Forbes does not take the interest I expected in my invention. I innocently enough offered him a claim merely as a compliment, which I might have done to any one else, knowing that he had no right to it. I expected instead to have been congratulated by Dr. Forbes on my success in so short a time after joining the department, but I must say that I have been a little disappointed. * * As you state that Dr. Forbes does not wish to have anything to do with (a patent for) the machine, I of course know what means I should adopt to secure my own interest. * * I considered while trying the experiment that I would not be justified in doing so at the expense of Government : therefore the machine has been constructed, tried, and tested entirely at my own expense, and is therefore my own private property so far.—Yours sincerely, E. JONES.

21. And on the 9th December I addressed Mr. Harrison thus—

MY DEAR MR. HARRISON,

I have your letter of the 5th. The Doctor is labouring under a wrong impression altogether in reference to my invention. It has *nothing whatever* to do with his *churka*—entirely a different principle. The claim I offered as stated in my last letter was merely a compliment to my superior officer. And I can assure you I feel very much hurt by the treatment that I have received, after showing an unusual amount of liberality.—Yours truly,

EDWARD JONES.

22. I shall quote one more letter from the Cotton Commissioner to Mr. Harrison, which will show how persistent Dr. Forbes was in his determination to prevent me from getting a patent. On the 8th December 1870, he wrote from Erundole as follows :—

"Like last time, my note of yesterday had gone before the *Times* came in with its enlightenment on our fine machine. * * To begin with, the machine is damned at starting, deservedly or not. I have had my experience of that line, and know what it is good for."

Here, before I continue the quotation from this letter, I must explain that Dr. Forbes refers to an article in the *Times of India* of 6th December, wherein the editor in the course of a very laudatory notice of my gin called then the 'Excelsior,' remarks as follows, with reference to two samples of cotton sent to him by a gentleman from Dharwar, which at a public trial made there with different gins, were cleaned respectively by the native foot-roller (*A*) and the Excelsior (*B*) :—

"The man of cotton to whom the samples have been shown, and who has obligingly taken pains to examine them closely, says—' Both samples of cotton are much injured by ginning, *A* much more than *B*. This may arise from *B* being of much better quality. (Both being from the same *kuppas*, this remark must go to the credit of the machine.) There is a large quantity of "fluff" in each sample, which would cause a heavy percentage of loss to the spinner. Our cotton selectors would reject all such cotton in consequence, and of the injury done to the staple in cleaning.' This last remark might be regarded as very discouraging, but if the principle of the machine is good, it perhaps can be improved so as to obviate the evil spoken of. We are inclined to make much allowance for the roughness and irregular working of a new machine."

These remarks, written in the same spirit of fairness which pervades the whole article, certainly afforded no justification for Dr. Forbes' ill-natured conclusion that "the machine was damned at starting." Nor would even the apologetic suggestion of the *Times* as to the roughness, &c., of a new machine, have been deemed by the editor necessary, had he while recognizing the fact that the native kuppas which produced the samples was all of the same kind, been also aware that the foot roller cannot *possibly* and never does injure the fibre of native cotton, if in sound condition. The native cotton produced in the Southern Mahratta Country has for ages been cleaned by the foot roller, and whatever may be said against that primitive contrivance on the score of waste of time and labour in using it, that it causes injury to the staple has never been pretended by any body acquainted with its working. The legitimate inference therefore, from the opinion given by the "man of cotton" ought to have been that the kuppas which had been operated upon must have been very old and inferior (as it really was, there being no new kuppas obtainable at that time,) since it could be injured by the foot roller, and that as the 'Excelsior' produced less injury to the same cotton, the latter must be a very perfect machine indeed. Now, nobody ought to have been better able to draw this inference than Dr. Forbes, yet after saying "the machine was damned at starting," he chooses to go on remarking upon the *Times'* article in this strain :—

"The machine is now pronounced to be a cutter and destroyer of the fibre, and though I believe it is over-hastily condemned, I don't by any means doubt the fairness of the samples, because from the little I have to guide me, one fact alone, viz, the driving power required for *so small an extension of the machine*—leaves no doubt in my mind that the fibre is torn and cut, but I believe I know what leads to it, and how it can be remedied. However, in the meantime the sting will fall. 'Give a dog a name and you may hang him.' And the Macarthy's will jump at it again ; and the worst of it is that this can't be so easily refuted. A cart denial would be worse than useless—there are the samples, and they speak for themselves, proving that the machine is destructive. There is getting out of it now, except by admitting it, but at the same time maintaining that it can and will be remedied, which I do not for a moment doubt. If the samples had been sent to me first, as they ought to have been, I should have taken care that they went no further if they were not fit to be seen, and in my absence you would have done the same, but the mischief is now done, and the question comes, what is to be done to get out of it like. *Any idea of a patent is squashed entirely.* Nothing of that sort coming from the factory could be done without reference to Government, and the *Times'* article suggests the answer I should get most likely in the form of a question. I no longer desired that Government should sanction patenting a machine which destroys its cotton. For myself, I have long since given up all idea of further patents, but had it been otherwise in this case, I can't help thinking how completely Jones would have missed it. A patent won't be granted for anything that has been made public, and here now we have a 'public trial' advertised before even a provisional specification was applied for. You can point out all I have mentioned concisely, and may quote any part of my letters. Send him any parts of them you please."

23. I ought perhaps to take comfort from the fact that the condemnation thus passed upon the "Excelsior Gin" is all based upon the supposition that the machine is only a "*small extension*" of the churka ! An excuse for this mistaken idea of Dr. Forbes' might have been found in his statement that he had little to guide him, if he had not afterwards rejected that plea by pretending that all my own guidance was derived from himself. From his letters which I have quoted above it will be clearly seen that his notions with regard to my gin, even after receiving the specification I had sent him, were as wide of the mark as they could be. What follows will show the steps he took first to acquaint himself with the nature and form of the new machine, and then to appropriate it as his own invention.

24. To do the former, it was of course necessary for Dr. Forbes to see the gin, as written descriptions had failed to convey to him any idea of it. Accordingly, in the beginning of December I received a telegram from Mr. Harrison, requesting me to forward the machine to Bombay. It will be seen that this was in conformity with the instructions contained in Dr. Forbes' letter of 2nd December, an extract of which has been given above in paragraph 14. For obvious reasons I delayed to carry out this order, and a subsequent one to the same effect, until these were succeeded by an official letter from the Cotton Commissioner No. 329, dated 22nd December 1870, summoning me to Bombay, with the machine. I then packed up the gin and brought it to Bombay, arriving here on the 10th of January. It was put up soon after for exhibition in a building near the Town Hall, and among those who came to inspect it was His Excellency the Governor, who was greatly interested in the machine, and examined it closely, remarking upon the points of difference between it and Dr. Forbes' churka as seen by him at the Broach Exhibition. His Excellency was also pleased to inquire very kindly about my Indian patent, which I had already taken measures to secure without reference to the Bombay Government. I had found indeed that no such reference was necessary, and could not but come to the conclusion that Dr. Forbes' object in wishing to make me believe that an application must be made for the sanction of Government (which application could only be submitted through himself,) was merely to gain time for the purpose of reaching his own ends. Dr. Forbes too came to view the gin while I was exhibiting it. It was only a cursory inspection that he made, but that ought to have been sufficient for a clever amateur engineer, especially for one who claimed to be the inventor of the principle of the machine For such an one to have attempted a second inspection while the gin was still in my possession would of course have been not only unnecessary, but also very suspicious, as showing that he doubted his capacity to take in or retain what he claimed as his own idea. Consequently on or about the 12th of January, as I was duly informed by several private letters from Dharwar, *secret* instructions were sent by Dr. Forbes to Mr. Lewis, the Mechanical Superintendent of the Dharwar Factory, directing him to prepare *at once* and forward to Bombay by the 25th January a machine exactly like mine, together with a drawing of it, which, of course, Dr. Forbes had not received from me. Mr. Lewis, who had witnessed the construction of my gin, and was acquainted with its details, immediately commenced the making of another similar one, and was engaged with the work from Sunday the 15th till Saturday the 28th of January. On the 2nd of February the gin was despatched via Carwar to Dr. Forbes at Bombay, and I am informed that Mr. Lewis forwarded at the same time a drawing of the machine prepared by himself, which was probably very correctly done, he being an experienced draughtsman.

25. Meanwhile, on the 18th January, when having shortly before seen my gin he ought to have had a perfect recollection of it, Dr. Forbes showed me a letter from Mr. Stormont of Broach, with a sketch enclosed therein of a "beater" designed by Mr. Robb,* having 5 knives fixed around it : and asked me if the beater so represented was anything like mine. Thinking that he ought to have known better, I replied ironically that it was "exactly like," and this concluded my interview with him that day. But mark what followed.

26. By the next mail, which left Bombay on the 21st January 1871, I sent to my agent in London a "specification" of my invention, with instructions to apply for a patent, and the necessary application was made by him at the Patent Office on the 17th of February. On the same day, but 3 hours later, a "specification" was filed in the same office by Dr. Forbes' agent, Mr. John Gordon, of New Broad Street, London, relating to an invention of "Improvements in machinery for separating or detaching the cotton fibre from the seed of the cotton plant,"—which was said to be partly his own discovery and partly the result of a communication made to him by Dr. Forbes. At what particular date this communication was made is not stated, but it may be presumed that Dr. Forbes' letter and mine to our respective agents in London were of the same date, namely, the 21st January, and a very remarkable circumstance which will be presently noticed tends to confirm this conclusion. Both of us at once obtained provisional protection for six months in compliance with our respective applications. Mr. Gordon, however, very soon after applied to have his patent sealed, and obtained that privilege before or about the date that I gave notice to proceed for the same purpose, which I did on my arrival in England in April last. He was thus in a position to oppose my proceeding, but before entering a notice of opposition he addressed the following letters to my agent :—

26, New Broad Street, London, 9th May 1871.

MR. JAMES ROBERT MACARTHUR,

30, John Street, Bedford Row.

SIR,—I see you have applied for a patent on the 17th February last for a cotton gin, being information from Mr. E Jones, Dharwar. I have lately patented a gin which I believe is similar to your application, and you will see one in the present Exhibition, and I have sold some of them. You can see my seal here if you choose. This would render your patent void, and I must oppose you getting a seal for your patent, and by the catalogue it would appear that Mr. Jones has one in the Exhibition also. And this alone would vitiate your patent.

This gin forms part of my patent, and is simply a Macarthy roller with a beater in front similar to what was patented by Dr. Forbes ten years ago.

Awaiting reply from you, I am, yours truly,

JOHN GORDON.

26, New Broad Street, London, 15th May 1871.

MR. J. R. MACARTHUR,

30, John Street, Bedford Row.

SIR,—Having been at the Exhibition on Saturday, I saw the cotton gin called "Jones' Patent," from Bombay, which is exactly the same as the one I patented here and sent into the Exhibition last month, and which you will see in the western entrance passage, near the telescope. I therefore must oppose your patent, and which is a part of my patent.

I shall be very happy to sell you the patent of this one as well as the other machine for the smooth seed cotton, which is entirely new.—I am, yours truly,

J. GORDON.

27. I shall have to comment by and bye upon the very amusing proposal with which this last letter concludes. The threat which both the letters conveyed will appear equally amusing when I state the result of my inspection of the rival gin referred to by Mr. Gordon. To my unbounded surprise (and yet perhaps there was no need for any surprise whatever in the matter) I found that it was a gin with a beater *precisely like the one represented in the sketch shown to me by Dr. Forbes on the* 18*th of January*, but different by just so much from the beater in my own gin. Dr. Forbes' intention was, of course, to take out, through his agent, Mr. Gordon, a patent for a beater-like mine, but, alas for the success of so honourable a design !—he committed the mistake of relying too implicitly upon the above sketch, before he had received the drawing of my gin, and of presenting as literally true my ironical statement that Mr. Robb's beater and mine were exactly similar. This mistake proved fatal to the plot. Mr. Gordon pursued his opposition, and the case was inquired into by the Attorney General, who after hearing the whole of the evidence decided that the two inventions were different and distinct from one another. I ought to mention that when "the other side" saw what was likely to be the result of the inquiry, an attempt was actually made to introduce as part of Dr. Forbes' instructions concerning the patent, a drawing of my veritable beater which had apparently been received from him after the "communication" in accordance with which the rival invention was patented. My counsel however objected to its introduction, and the Attorney General sustained the objection in his decision, which he gave *in my favour.* I was thus left at liberty to proceed towards the obtainment of the great seal, when a fresh obstacle arose, Dr. Forbes, who by this time had arrived in England, having taken action against me in the Court of Chancery. But here I must leave the case until I describe the result of the measures which, previously to his departure from this country, Dr. Forbes adopted in order to prevent my obtaining a patent under the Indian Privileged Invention Act XV. of 1859.

28. My application (with 'specification' annexed) was forwarded to the Government of India on or about the 20th February 1871. Dr. Forbes meanwhile having had ample time to study my gin and the drawing of it which he had received from Mr. Lewis, presented a petition to the Governor-General in Council, wherein he claimed the invention as his own, and prayed that my application might not be granted. Notwithstanding that this petition was received by the Government of India some days before the date of the filing of my 'specification,' that Government very properly disregarded it, and on the 30th of March passed an order granting me the exclusive privilege I had solicited ; while on the same day the following letter was addressed under their authority to Dr. Forbes' agent in Calcutta :—

No. 1745.

Fort William, the 30th March 1871.

HOME DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC.

From W. H. VERNER, Esq.,
Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India.

To Messrs. TREATMAN, CHATTERJEE, AND WATKINS.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to post Jones' dated 16th February last, forwarding a petition from Dr. G. F. Forbe, Superintendent of the Government Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, against the grant of an exclusive privilege to Mr. E Jones, under Act XV. of 1859, on the ground that Mr. (Mr. Jones) has derived his knowledge of the invention from instructions given to him by Dr. Forbes in trust and confidence, I am directed to state that the exclusive privilege has already been granted to Mr. Jones, and that the Governor General in Council is not empowered by the law to set aside the previous order. Dr. Forbes has however his remedy in section 24 or section 33, of Act XV. of 1859.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

W. VERNER,
Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India.

(To be continued.)

DRAVIDIAN FOLK SONGS.

(Concluded from Tuesday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

(Cornhill Magazine.)

SPACE only permits the quotation of one more piece, which will be thought by many the most interesting in the whole collection. It is the property of a mountain tribe known as the Badagas, who form the mass of the Hindu inhabitants of the Neilgherry Hills. It has long been known that they possessed high musical and poetic talent, but the language is so archaic, when compared with the better known Dravidian dialects, that very few persons had the power, and less the inclination, of giving the songs the attention they deserve. I am indebted to the Rev. F. Metz, a devoted German missionary, who has long laboured among the Hill tribes, for the original translation of this and other Badaga songs. The following exhibits an almost literal translation in a form as closely approximating to the original as I can effect. It is the dirge, or funeral song, employed at every Badaga cremation, and is therefore most strictly a popular piece.

The ceremonial commences shortly before death, but it would be out of place here to describe any rite that is not connected with the song. Suffice it to say, that the corpse is at length laid on a cot, carried out of the house, and placed under a wooden canopy or car, which is to burnt with it. By the side of the body are placed the various implements of the deceased—his plough, knife, flute, bow and arrows, and lastly, an empty gourd. The latter is to serve as a drinking-vessel during the journey to the unseen world. Early in the morning of the next day friends gather from every side around the corpse. Then the male relations join hands and slowly circle round the bier, to the sound of the music of flute and drum. Gradually the music becomes faster, and with it the dance. Soon the men fly round as fast as nature permits, and the scene becomes one of frenzied excitement. They are supposed to accompany the parted soul in its long journey. So far the ceremony is much like many others, but now commence the more interesting and touching rites.

The dancing ceased, the nearest relations walk in solemn procession round the body. The leader carries a basket of rice or other provision, and finally places it by the dead man's side, to serve him as food on the dread journey. As they walk, one steps to the front and describes the goodness of the deceased, his many acts of kindness, his love for his parents, his skill in cultivation or with his bow ; how he assisted the poor, befriended the stranger, and loved his friends. As each new incident is told, the bereaved parents, children, and relations burst into fits of weeping, and mourn afresh their loss. When one man has told what he remembers, another comes forward and repeats new stories that came to his notice. Again the crowed weep and the sad procession walks round the bier, marking their steps by falling tears. When all is told the bearers take up bier, canopy, and all appurtenances, carrying them to the bank of the nearest stream. Then in mournful silence they stand circling the pile. Then the chief man present leads into their midst a buffalo calf, without blemish, untouched by goad, and free from the stain of labour. When man and calf are thus between the living and the dead, the chief chants the song that follows. It is a confession of sin and prayer for mercy. As each sin is described, he lays his hand on the head of the calf, and all the people shout, "It is a sin." At the village they told the good deeds of the dead man, for there he was amongst his fellows. Here they are before God alone, and in his sight there is no good in sinful man. Bassava, the deity invoked, is Siva, the third member of the Hindu triad. The confession is followed by a prayer for mercy for the departed soul, and this by a very beautiful description of the progress of the pardoned spirit. It winds up by a solemn expression of assurance that the deity will not refuse to forgive the man for whom the whole tribe has thus prayed. No sooner has the chief finished, than the person next in dignity steps forward and repeats the confession again, placing his hand upon the head of the calf. A second time, therefore, are the sins of the deceased placed on the scape-calf. A third time is it done. Then the calf is led to the outskirts of the assembly and turned loose. It has become sacred, and may never be called the property of any man, or feel the yoke upon his neck. The usual fate of the scape calf is, doubtless, to become the prey of the tigers that abound on the hills.

The song is chanted by the performer. The portions marked as chorus are repeated by all the people, so that there is a continual chant and refrain, in which the assembly becomes as one man :—

BADAGA DIRGE.

Invocation. In the presence of the great Bassava
Who sprang from Banige the holy cow !
Confession. The dead has sinned a thousand times.
E'en all the thirteen hundred sins
That can be done by mortal man
May stain the soul that fled to-day.
Stay not their flight to God's pure feet.
Chorus. Stay not their flight.

He killed the crawling snake.
Chorus. It is a sin.
The creeping lizard slew.
Chorus. It is a sin.
Also the harmless frog.
Chorus. It is a sin.
Of brothers he told tales.
Chorus. It is a sin.
The landmark stone he moved.
Chorus. It is a sin.
Called in the Sirca's aid.
Chorus. It is a sin.
Put poison in the milk.
Chorus. It is a sin.
To stranger, straying on the hills
He offered aid but guided wrong.
Chorus. It is a sin.
His sister's tender love he scorned
And showed his teeth at her in rage.
Chorus. It is a sin.
He dared to drain the pendent teats
Of holy cow in sacred fold.
Chorus. It is a sin.
The glorious sun shone warm and bright—
He turned his back towards its beams.
Chorus. It is a sin.
Ere drinking from the bubbling brook
He made no bow of gratitude.
Chorus. It is a sin.
His envy rose against the man
Who owned a fruitful buffalo.
Chorus. It is a sin.
He bound with cords and made to plough
The budding ox too young to work.
Chorus. It is a sin.
While yet his wife dwelt in the house
He lusted for a younger bride.
Chorus. It is a sin.
The hungry begged—he gave no meat ;
The cold asked warmth—he lent no fire.
Chorus. It is a sin.
He turned relations from his door,
Yet asked the stranger home instead.
Chorus. It is a sin.
The weak and poor called for his aid—
He gave no alms, denied their woe.
Chorus. It is a sin.
When caught by thorns, in useless rage
He tore his cloth from side to side.
Chorus. It is a sin.
The father of his wife sat on the floor,
Yet he reclined on bench or couch.
Chorus. It is a sin.
He cut the bund around a tank,
Set free the living water's store.
Chorus. It is a sin.
Against the mother of his life
He lifted up a coward foot..
Chorus. It is a sin.
Prayer. What though he sinned so much,
Or that his parents sinned ?
What though the sins' long score
Was thirteen hundred crimes ?
Oh ! let them every one
Fly swift to Basava's feet.
Chorus. Fly swift.
The chamber dark of death
Shall open to his soul,
The sea shall rise in waves,
Surround on every side,
But yet that awful bridge,
No thicker than a thread,
Shall stand both firm and strong.
The yawning dragon's mouth
Is shut—it brings no fear.
The palaces of heaven
Throw open all their doors.
Chorus. Open all their doors.
The thorny path is steep,
Yet shall his soul go safe.
The silver pillar stands
So near—he touches it.
He may approach the wall,
The golden wall of heaven,
The burning pillar's flame
Shall have no heat for him.
Chorus. Shall have no heat.
Finial. Oh, let us never doubt
That all his sins are gone—
That Basava forgives.
May it be well with him.
Chorus. May it be well.
Let all be well with him.
Chorus. Let all be well.

Need we stay to point out how vividly all this recalls at least two scenes in Jewish history—the scape-goat and the blessings and the cursings on Ebal and Gerizim ? There can hardly be conceived any more striking way of impressing upon a nation the great laws of morality and social goodness than this solemn rehearsal of sin at each cremation. One wonders, too, where both ceremonial and song can have come from. It is no Turanian idea. This is clear. It is almost too deep in its denunciation of sin even for an Aryan nation. We can think of no parallel but in Semitic tribes. Even the minor ideas seem Semitic. The burning pillar which each has to clasp—the righteous coming unhurt through the ordeal—reminds of the pillar of fire that burned in Horeb and again in the wilderness of Sinai. The thread bridge recalls the sharp sword that spans the Mahometan gulf. Yet there is no shred of evidence to connect the Badagas with any Semitic race. Their language is purely Aryan, and abounds with words that preserve in Southern India forms that seemed lost for ever with the ancient Gothic. But the subject must not tempt us on. May the hope be indulged that these specimens of the folk songs of Southern India may tempt others to dig in the same productive mine, and show us how and when our Dravidian cousins separated from the parent stock ?

A SAILOR dropped out of the rigging of a ship of war, some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell plump on the head of the first lieutenant. "Wretch !" said the officer, after he had gathered himself up, "where the dickens did you come from ?" "An' sure, I came from the north of Ireland, yer honour."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Cadogan Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Haut, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times* :—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

* *Note.*—Mr. Robb, it will be remembered, was one of those who had been carrying on experiments with a revolving beater as stated by me in paragraph 13.—E. J.

BANKS.

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